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professorial chair with full consciousness of the fact that his home land and the land of his professional activity entered into a stout treaty.

The author knows his Japan, he shows that he knows Korea well; if he finds reason to believe that Japan can bring order out of the ancient chaos of Chosen and put it to use it is impossible to find serious fault with his opinion. But in using his book it may be just as well to recognize that the attitude is strongly Japanese. So far as it relates the story of the Koreans the book is illuminative. It brings together much that we do not recall from earlier authorities. It offers, in a consistent and well balanced narrative, much that will serve the needs of those who wish to have a proper acquaintance with the affairs of the Hermit Kingdom up to the time of its virtual absorption by Japan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

New Zealand Plants and Their Story. By L. Cockayne. vii and 190 pp., 71 illustrations and index. John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, 1910. 8½ x 5½.

Dr. Cockayne has written a delightful account of the plants of New Zealand which, although addressed to the general reader, can be illuminating to persons skilled in botanical lore. The treatment covers, in the early pages, many topics in the border land of the science, but deals specifically with the island plants in the major portion of the book, discussing them on ecological lines. It opens with the general history of the plants in the geological eras, states the conditions of the struggle for existence and sets forth the rival doctrines of evolution by which changes of form are explained. The work ends with a suggestive chapter on plant teaching in the schools. The plan of the book dictates to some degree the various chapter headings; as Forests, Natural Shrubberies, Vegetation of the Coast, Meadows, Plants of the Fresh Water, Swamps and Bogs and the Plants of the Outlying Islands. The islands under the rain-forest climate, (adopting the classification of Schimper), the struggle of the coast plants against the shifting sands, the evolution of meadows, the naturalized plants and the stories of some of the common plants are some of the lines along which the discussion runs. An excellent selection of photographs is found in the volume. ROBERT M. BROWN.

Handbook of the Territory of Papua. Compiled by the Hon. Staniforth Smith, Administrator. 163 pp., maps, illustrations and appendices. Second Edition. Dept. of Lands, Papua. 1s. 6d. 9 x 6.

British New Guinea, now officially known as Papua, has in recent years attracted attention as a field for settlement and investment. The expansion of its agricultural industries is especially noteworthy. In this second edition the text has been largely rewritten and most of the information is brought down to the middle of 1909. It condenses a great deal of information relating to the territory.

Beach-La-Mar. The Jargon or Trade Speech of the Western Pacific. By William Churchill. 53 pp. and bibliography. The Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1911. 10 x 7.

Mr. Churchill defines jargon as the speech of necessity, the language of the borderland and tells how it most commonly begins in the need for communication between strangers. Among the most conspicuous examples he lists the *lingua*

france of the Venetians and Genoese in the Levant, the "pidgin English" of the treaty ports of China, the Chinook, the jargon of the Western American fur trade, the Beach-La-Mar and others in Africa and Latin America. He describes the formation, the sources and use of the jargon, Beach-La-Mar, the vocabulary of which fills 22 pages.

EUROPE

Four Months Afoot in Spain. By Harry A. Franck. 370 pp. and illustrations. The Century Co., New York, 1911. \$2. 8½ x 6.

One of the unique books of the day. The same fascinating style that marked the author's "A Vagabond's Journey Around the World," here holds the attention of the reader. The author's purpose is to get out of the usual track of travel, visit unfamiliar portions of the land and become acquainted with the people in their homes. You accompany the author as he tramps through districts which ordinary tourists have no way to reach and the regular traveler passes by; get in touch with the common life; find the condition of places and people vividly told and are made to see and feel the reality of the life described. Glimpses of the mines, rivers, fields, crops and climate enhance the story and add to its geographic value.

The reader feels, when he finishes the book that he is no longer a stranger in a strange land. The little that satisfies the masses in their daily existence; the amusements that break the monotony of their treadmill round; the religious duties that have become the necessary forms of their social life; all these are learned and understood. Beside the literary value of the work, there is much interest in the photographic views with which it is plentifully illustrated.

G. D. HUBBARD.

Entstehung und Bau der deutschen Mittelgebirge. Von Dr. R. Reinisch. viii and 206 pp., 48 maps, profiles, etc. Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Theodor Weicher, Leipzig, 1910. M. 3.50.

This book will be welcomed by many who have felt the want of a short modern handbook of the geology of Germany. Although strictly scientific in character it keeps aloof from purely technical discussions of geological and mineralogical matters, so that the reader can use it to advantage without being a specialist. It will probably be especially useful as an explanation to the sheets of the geological map of Germany where the larger book by Lepsius is not obtainable, as a guide for teachers who, with only limited time for study, feel the need of a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than the general textbook can convey, and also for the geographer or traveler who is looking for the geological foundations of the scenery, settlement, industries, traffic, etc., in studying or visiting the mountainous and hilly parts of Germany. For all these people the book will serve as an excellent manual and work of reference, especially by means of its fine alphabetical subject index and numerous sketches; and it would be even more useful if the arrangement of the matter did not suffer from a certain lack of system.

To be sure the author declares that his intention is to treat his subject in accordance with natural divisions and geographical units; but he does not always make good his intention. The different chapters are not marked in any way that might help the reader to distinguish main divisions and subdivisions; the summaries sometimes refer to one, sometimes to two chapters; even the types which